

Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday unsettled weather and showers; southerly winds.

## PEACE NOW NEAR AT HAND

**Powers Receive Greece's Assent to Negotiate the Terms.**

## MEANWHILE FIGHTING GOES ON

**Turks Apparently Trying to Surround the Greeks at Domokos. Skirmish Between Outposts—The Greeks Bitter Against the Government—Retaliation Not Improbable.**

London, May 11.—In the House of Commons today Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, said in reply to a question by Right Hon. John Morley, that the representatives of the powers at Athens had offered to undertake mediation between Greece and Turkey, and that the office had been accepted by the Greek government.

The efforts of the powers will now be directed to Constantinople, with a view to arranging the terms of peace and stopping a further advance of the Turks into Greek territory.

A dispatch from Lania, Thessaly, says: Two thousand Turks have been sent to Lake Neero, south of Domokos, in order to close the road between Domokos and this post. Three thousand Greeks have been dispatched to re-enclose the Greek troops at Domokos.

The efforts of the Greek commanders are directed toward preventing the Turks from surrounding Domokos, which is apparently the plan of Edhem Pasha, and would result in the possible capture of the main body of Greek troops, under the Crown Prince Constantine. An outpost skirmish occurred near Domokos yesterday.

## VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

**Terrible Destitution and Suffering Among the Thessalians.**

London, May 11.—Now that hostilities are virtually over, attention is called to the immense number of innocent victims of the war. The destitution in Thessaly is especially terrible. Almost the entire population of 350,000 persons have fled to the western mountains, where their sufferings from famine and exposure are harrowing.

Government transports removed thousands of refugees from Volo, Pharsala and the eastern villages to the islands of Euboea and Skiathos, but their position was not bettered by going to those places. The island authorities are begging the government for assistance, but it is impossible to meet the needs of 45,000 refugees.

The villagers at Almyra are clamoring for food, and there are distressing scenes in the vicinity of Arta among the peasantry, whom the retreating Greeks compelled to abandon their homes in Epirus. They lost all their belongings, and are now starving on the roadside.

## THE POPULACE DESIGNED.

**How the Athenians Take the Evacuation of Crete.**

Athens, May 11.—The public accepts the evacuation of Crete resignedly. A majority of the newspapers chronicle the fact without comment.

The organs of ex-Prime Minister Delafanis attack the government and urge that a stronger defense be made. The Ethniko Heltairi, or National Society, is violently attacked.

## RIPE FOR REVOLUTION.

**The Greek Peasantry Preparing to Overturn the Government.**

London, May 11.—A reporter of the Daily Mail, who yesterday rode from Arta to Patras, says that questions asked villagers along the route, not so much respecting the war, but as to what would follow, brought forth answers which in a majority of cases showed that the opinions were angrily revolutionary, giving the impression that everything was ripe for a serious political revolt. He adds that there are a large number of troops at Caravassari, Agrinio and elsewhere, waiting equipment, besides 2,000 volunteers who joined under the auspices of the Ethniko Heltairi.

Finally, the well-armed peasantry are thoroughly discontented, so if the Ethniko Heltairi desires to take advantage of the nation's misfortune, there could hardly be a better chance.

## THE POWERS TAKE ACTION.

**Measures at Constantinople to Check the Turkish Advance.**

Athens, May 11.—The German minister here received instructions from Berlin at midnight last night to co-operate with the other representatives of the powers to the end of concluding peace. Upon the strength of this the foreign ministers immediately called upon M. Skouloudis, minister of foreign affairs, and presented to him a collective note, offering to arrange an armistice and conclude peace.

The Greek government, through M. Skouloudis, at once accepted these terms and confided their interests to the powers, whereupon the latter will take measures at Constantinople today to check the advance of the Turkish army under Edhem Pasha.

A dispatch from Almyra (Balmiro), near the west shore of the Gulf of Volo, says that the Greek squadron has arrived in the gulf, with a view of helping Gen. Smolenski and his command to reach Domokos, where the main body of the Greek army is concentrated.

The Greek cavalry have captured an

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American correspondent acting for an English newspaper, and have also made a prisoner of the correspondent of the Vienna Fremdenblatt. Both of these reporters were assigned to accompany the Turkish troops.

The government, learning that Crown Prince Constantine had appointed Col. Sapountzaki and Capt. Hadjipetro, aides de camp on his staff, respectively to the command and subcommand of a regiment of artillery, has ordered both of these officers to return to Athens immediately.

## MARCHING ON DOMOKOS.

**The Turks Approaching the Stronghold in Two Columns.**

Constantinople, May 11.—A dispatch received here today from Larissa says that the imperial army is marching in two columns from Pharsalos on Domokos and Almyra. Fighting is expected today.

An imperial trade just issued orders gold and silver medals to be struck for presentation to the troops taking part in the war against Greece.

## BAD BREAK AT BATON ROUGE

**Rushing Waters Compel Citizens to Flee for Safety.**

**Flood Pouring Through a Sixty-Foot Crevasse—Midnight Alarm and Panic, But No Lives Lost.**

New Orleans, May 11.—At 8 o'clock this morning the crevasse at Baton Rouge, which broke at 1 o'clock this morning, was sixty feet wide. At that time the ends were melting very slowly. Every inch of dry land in the vicinity was crowded with people, and rapid preparations were being made to concentrate men and material at the spot to go to work in an effort to close the break.

The engineers this morning said that if material could be gotten hold of at once, the break might be stopped and a great calamity averted. At 7 o'clock this morning all the lower end of the city, from the stationhouse down, was under water, and hundreds of skiffs were being employed in removing people and household effects to higher ground. The mud and rush of water through the break has twisted the tracks of the Mississippi Valley road to some extent, but it was thought today that trains could be gotten through.

The levee gave way after midnight, and the water, ranging and whistling frantically down the levee, aroused the sleeping community. Women and children, half clad, and many in tears, rushed from their homes, and without attempting to save any of their effects, made a break for the hills. It is believed that no lives were lost.

This morning the water was flowing through a sixty-foot hole with frightful force, rapidly spreading out over a vast area of territory. If the crevasse is not promptly closed communication over the valley road will be entirely stopped, and one of the richest sugar sections in the State will be overflowed.

## AD FOR THE RED CROSS

**Countess di Brozza Comes Here to Solicit It.**

**Will Appeal in Behalf of the Greeks to the Charitable Hearts of Washington.**

Countess di Brozza, who was recently elected president of the American National Association, in aid of the Greek Red Cross Society, reached this city yesterday, and has decided to make it her home for an indefinite period, and accordingly has fitted up the commodious house at No. 911 Sixteenth street northwest.

One of Countess di Brozza's principal reasons for coming to Washington is to form a branch here of the society. The funds collected by it are sent directly to the Red Cross Society of Greece.

Countess di Brozza thinks she can arouse sympathy for the Greek patriots among the wealthy people in Washington, many of whom are her friends.

She has no doubt of being able to form a large and flourishing branch of the society here.

Countess di Brozza is prominent in the League of the American Revolution and the Congress of Mothers.

She spent Sunday in Baltimore, where she was soliciting contributions for the cause to which she is at present devoting her time and energy.

## CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS.

**Meeting to Organize a Movement to Evangelize the City.**

There will be a conference held at the Central Union Mission this evening at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of inaugurating a movement that will tend toward the evangelizing of the city.

At a preliminary meeting of persons appointed to represent the various denominations of Washington, a committee consisting of A. B. Ames, Joseph T. Kelly, F. D. Power, Adam Reoch and Theodore Outwater was delegated to ask each pastor to appoint two members of his church, who, with himself, should represent his church in a conference. This invitation to send representatives to this conference is also extended to the Deacons' Home, the Y. M. C. A., the Central Union Mission, the Salvation Army and any other evangelistic organization which may desire to take part.

## Building Permits.

The following permits to build were issued today: Elias L. Love, Alhambra street, two-story frame dwelling, cost \$300; T. F. Conroy, rear of 1421 and 1421 1/2 P street northwest, two-story brick dwelling, cost \$1,500; Meyer & Anderson, 3219-21-23 Holmden avenue, three-story brick and stone, cost \$1,800; John Miller, 1127 One-half street southwest, two-story brick dwelling, cost, \$600.

## Women and Memorial Day.

The regular meeting of the Legion of Loyal Women was held at their headquarters last night, with Mrs. Hasland, president, in the chair. The organization is making preparations for Memorial Day, and will assemble next Monday evening to complete their plans.

## BRYAN ANSWERS DINGLEY

**Deficit Theory Does Not Explain the Gold Drain.**

## REPUBLICAN HOPES DOOMED

**The Tariff Framers' Statement Regarding the Revenue and Gold Expended—Deficit at the Time Bonds Were Issued Was a Benefit Rather Than an Injury.**

New York, May 11.—The Journal this morning prints the following special article by Hon. William Jennings Bryan, dated Lincoln, Neb., May 10.

"Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, in his interview prepared for the Journal, reiterates the charge frequently made by the Republicans during the past four years, namely, that the bonds were issued because of a deficit in the revenues, and he holds out the hope that the drain upon the gold reserve will cease when the deficit ceases.

"I do not believe that his theory will explain the drain upon the gold reserve, nor do I think that his hopes are well founded. While it is true that a large part of the money received from the sale of the bonds was used in making good the deficit in the revenues, yet at no time did the deficit cause the issue of bonds.

"Instead of being an injury, the deficit was during that period a benefit, because the money which accumulated from the sale of bonds could not have returned into the channels of commerce but for the deficit. If, as is probable, the gold would have been drawn out, even if the revenues of the Government had equaled its expenses, then that money would have been held in the Treasury, and business would have been crippled more than it was.

"The fact that gold withdrawals began before there was a deficit, and ceased before the deficit was increasing, shows that there is no necessary or intimate connection between the revenues and the withdrawals. If gold is needed for export, it will be drawn out, no matter whether there is a deficit or not, plus, so long as the Treasury stands ready to furnish gold on demand. The recent withdrawals of gold took place just at a time when, for the first time in several years, the revenues exceeded the expenditures.

"The press dispatches did not attribute the late withdrawals to a deficit, nor did they attribute them to a loss of confidence. The reason given was that a new demand for gold had sprung up in Japan and Australia.

"It gold is desired for hoarding, or for the purpose of forcing an issue of bonds, it will be withdrawn, whether there is a surplus or a deficit, unless the Secretary protects the Government by exercising his option and redeeming in silver. When making prices make ordinary loans upon ordinary investments unprofitable, the holders of idle capital are apt to advocate an issue of bonds for the purpose of securing a safe investment, and when the desire for bonds becomes strong enough they can draw gold from the Treasury by presenting greenbacks and Treasury notes and then use the gold to purchase the bonds issued.

"That such a plan has been contemplated by New York financiers cannot be doubted. Some three or four years ago one of the New York dailies declared that in case Congress refused to retire the greenbacks with an issue of gold bonds the people who wanted greenbacks retired should systematically present them for redemption until they were all locked up in the Treasury.

"The New York financiers have used their power to discredit Government paper is evident from the fact that when an attempt was being made to repeat the Sherman law they presented Treasury notes for redemption. When they desired to force a retirement of greenbacks they presented greenbacks for redemption. So long as the Secretary of the Treasury surrenders to the holders of Government paper the right to choose the coin in which payment is to be made, so long will it be possible for the financiers to present either Treasury notes or greenbacks and draw out the gold.

"Mr. Dingley is in error in supposing that the redemption of fifty millions of greenbacks or Treasury notes would make such a scarcity of small notes as to prevent further withdrawals of gold. We have sometimes heard during the last four years considerably more than fifty millions of these notes locked up, and yet gold has been withdrawn.

"There has been a well-founded suspicion that much of the gold drawn out by the presentation of greenbacks and Treasury notes was drawn out for the purpose of forcing a retirement of all Government paper. If the financiers conclude to bring their influence to bear upon the present Administration as they did upon the last they will have no difficulty in forcing an issue of bonds, unless the new Secretary of the Treasury shows more power of resistance than the last one.

"If the national banks succeed in securing the law which they have advocated for some years, namely, the law permitting the issue of bank notes up to par, and reducing the tax on circulation from 1 per cent to a quarter of 1 per cent, they may become interested in having more bonds issued to furnish a basis for bank notes. If they do, the process is very easy. All they have to do is to present greenbacks and Treasury notes and draw down the gold reserve, then raise the alarm and proclaim that the credit is in danger.

"If the Secretary of the Treasury yields, as there is no reason to doubt he would, they could buy the bonds with the gold drawn out, and then issue notes upon the bonds purchased. By this process the banks would be able to secure a safe investment for their money, and then by issuing notes up to the face of the bonds would be able to use the money besides.

"It is difficult to conceive of a more advantageous transaction than that. Usually a man can either eat his cake or keep it; it is left to the national banker to both eat his cake and keep it. While others must be content to use their money, or if they invest in bonds must be satisfied with the interest on the bonds, the national banker can, by investing in bonds, enjoy the interest upon the bonds and then by issuing notes enjoy the use of the money also.

"I have referred to the fact that gold may be withdrawn expressly for the purpose of purchasing bonds. The records of the Treasury Department show that eighteen millions were withdrawn for the purpose of paying for the first fifty millions of bonds issued, and the proportion has sometimes been greater than that. No one except a gold standard financier has been able to see the wisdom of a policy whereby bonds are issued to buy gold and then gold is used to purchase the bonds, and the proportion has sometimes been greater than that. No one except a gold standard financier has been able to see the wisdom of a policy whereby bonds are issued to buy gold and then gold is used to purchase the bonds.

"If the Dingley bill, as finally passed, yields a considerable surplus over and above the expenditures of the Government, the greenbacks will go into circulation again. In other words, the greenbacks can only be kept in the Treasury by a contraction of the currency, unless bank notes are increased as rapidly as the greenbacks are drawn in.

"It is true that when gold is exchanged for greenbacks the gold so paid out replaces the greenbacks in the circulation; but if bonds are issued for the purchase of gold the proceeds must lie idle in the Treasury. If the revenues exceed the expenditures, if the Secretary of the Treasury continues to pay gold on demand and stands ready to replenish the gold reserve by bond issues it will be possible for the national banks to lock up all the Government paper in the Treasury vaults, making, if they so desire, a corresponding increase in the volume of official bank notes.

"The national banks want to retire the greenbacks. The question is: Will they demand the passage of a law providing for the retirement of greenbacks, or will they use the power which they already have to lock the greenbacks up in the Treasury and burn them afterward?

"It is to be regretted that the Republicans do not announce their policy upon the currency question. There is no doubt that many of the leading Republicans favor a retirement of the greenbacks, and the President's inaugural address hinted at that policy, but there has been no formal announcement of it. It would be better if the people were advised in advance of the policy to be pursued, so that they could be prepared to meet it. It has been the universal custom to rush through, with limited debate and with as little public discussion as possible, the measures which are a part of the gold standard policy.

"Mr. Cleveland urged through Congress the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, although he has not yet indicated that measure before the people. After the unconditional repeal had been secured he recommended the retirement of greenbacks by an issue of gold bonds. That, too, was a measure which was never discussed by the people. The result was a universal custom to rush through, with limited debate and with as little public discussion as possible, the measures which are a part of the gold standard policy.

"From present indications the Republicans intend to appoint a commission to consider the currency question and then push through, if possible, a bill providing for the retirement of the greenbacks after a commission of 'eminent financiers' select the policy to be pursued. This is a very wise plan.

## MR. McKENNA INTERPOSES

**Chapman's Petition Goes to the Attorney General First.**

## PRECEDENT TO BE OBSERVED

**Serious Obstacle in the Way of Pardon for the Contumacious Broker.**

Attorney General McKenna promises to be a serious obstacle in the way of the men who are alleged to be working for the pardon of Broker Elverson R. Chapman, as a means of having the cases against Messrs. Havemeyer and Seales dismissed. A statement by the Attorney General in a measure clears up the mystery of the whereabouts of the petition to the President asking for Chapman's pardon.

The friends of Chapman, or perhaps more properly, the friends of Havemeyer and Seales, have all along counted upon sending the petition direct to the President and receiving prompt action thereon, but they have discovered that this procedure would be a violation of all precedent. Attorney General McKenna has expressed his opinion on this point in unmistakable terms.

"We have a set of rules governing applications for pardon," said he, "and it is the custom of the department to strictly enforce them. And deviation from this course would result in confusion. Every application for pardon, while addressed to 'The President of the United States,' should be forwarded under cover to the Attorney General. If any individual or corporation is sent direct to the President, it is invariably transmitted to this department, to pass through the regular channels.

"No application for Mr. Chapman's pardon has reached me. When it comes it will be handled precisely as indicated in these rules. It will be sent to the district attorney who tried the case, with the request that he obtain the opinion of the trial judge. If both these officers make an adverse endorsement, or one makes such an endorsement, with the other remaining silent, the papers are not referred to the President."

The petition, which is being circulated among all the Senators, is not in regular form, but is a letter addressed to the President in Mr. Chapman's behalf. In these respects it is in violation of the rule that petitions must be treated like any other application for pardon.

The Attorney General and the district attorney who prosecuted, and the judge who tried Chapman appreciate the fact that pardon for him means immunity for Havemeyer and Seales, and it is quite certain that all of them will not approve of the application for his pardon.

The belief is gaining ground that the President, however much he may desire to grant the request for his pardon, will hardly have the courage to take the entire responsibility of setting Chapman free and Havemeyer and Seales with him.

The significant remark made by one of the officials of the Department of Justice that "the President is not granting any such pardons at this season of the year," is construed as indicating that Mr. McKenna would hesitate to grant a pardon under any circumstances to Mr. Chapman while the tariff bill is pending, in view of the disastrous effect it might have on certain Western Senators.

There are no votes to spare on the tariff measure, and it is a safe assumption that Senator Kyle would emphatically endorse the opinions expressed by his Populist colleague, Senator Allen, that Mr. Chapman's sentence is just and there should be no interference from any source today.

District Attorney Davis, when asked today when the sugar tariff cases would be tried, said that they had been set for Monday next, the 17th instant, and as regards the order in which they would be tried, he would not decide before Thursday.

He had no word of no petition for a pardon for Chapman being filed, and that in the event of such action being taken his course would be to refer them to the former district attorney, Mr. Birney, who had charge of the cases during the famous trial.

There was nothing new in the Chapman case as it was taken up today, no application of any sort having reached there.

## CONNECTICUT FOREST FIRES.

**Much Damage Done in the Vicinity of Plainfield.**

Plainfield, Conn., May 11.—A great forest fire is raging in the edge of Connecticut, just below here, and in spite of the heavy rain of last night, is spreading. Farmers from all directions turned out last night with teams and plows, cutting down wood and ploughing ditches to stop the fire, but without avail. A number of farm houses are threatened.

In fighting the fire T. J. Brown was badly overcome by the heat, and E. D. Tarbox was badly burned. Tarbox's horse was burned in such a manner that they had to be killed. Six hundred cords of cut wood have been burned, and a hundred acres of valuable timber destroyed. A number of farmers are packing up their goods, preparing to move to places of safety. The New England Railroad has sent out a special train loaded with railroad employees, to protect their bridges and other property.

## MINERS URGED TO ARM.

**President Boyce Tells Them to Buy Guns and Boycott Militia.**

Salt Lake, Utah, May 11.—President Boyce, of the Federation of Western Miners, in his annual address yesterday urged all members to arm themselves with the latest improved rifle, so that two years hence 25,000 armed men may stand ready to defend the rights of labor.

He urged a boycott of the "bird \$13 a month guards," together with all those who employ them or give them aid and comfort.

Bishop Satterlee's Work.

Bishop Satterlee, of the diocese of Washington Protestant Episcopal Church, will administer the rites of confirmation at St. Andrew's chapel, College Park, Md., on Saturday, May 16. On Sunday he will confirm at Rockville, Md., and in the afternoon he will visit Gaithersburg for the same purpose.

## Baron Von Muegge Appointed.

Baron John F. Von Muegge was yesterday appointed a watchman in the Interior Department by Secretary Bliss, and his appointment will take effect today.

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## YOUTH STEALS A YACHT.

**He Then Comes Near Sailing It Over a Waterfall.**

## MORRILL SPEAKS ON CUBA

**The Vermont Senator Opposes the Morgan Resolution.**

## HE WILL VOTE AGAINST IT

His Opinion Is That Valuable Time Has Been Wasted In Its Discussion That Might Have Been Devoted to More Important Matters—Opposed to All Annexation Schemes.

## DAN MURPHY'S PITIFUL END

**Though He Had Ample Means He Died in Squalor.**

**His Fortune, Amounting to About \$20,000, Will Go to His Nephew, Police Serg. Wall.**

Cornet Hammett is today investigating the sudden death of Daniel Murphy, the eccentric old man who was found dead in bed yesterday in his squalid apartment, in the rear of No. 726 New Jersey avenue northwest.

Notwithstanding the fact that the dead man was worth between \$15,000 and \$20,000, he lived the life of a recluse in a little brick structure in rear of a boarding-house at the above number. But few articles of furniture were found in his room, and they were in great disorder.

For several weeks past Murphy had been on a protracted spree and it is supposed that he led to his death.

He came here from Ireland many years ago and succeeded in accumulating quite a snug little fortune, all of which will go to his nephew, Police Serg. Wall. Ten years ago Murphy's wife died and since that time he has been living alone, refusing to remain at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Morgan, who lives on New Jersey avenue, a short distance from his home.

Deceased occupied a small room, and his effects and papers found therein have been taken in charge by the sergeant. Several months ago he created considerable excitement in the neighborhood by arming himself with an old musket and running amuck on New Jersey avenue, threatening to shoot every person he met. He was then crized by Officer, it is said, and the police were compelled to take him in charge.

Murphy owned several nice houses in the vicinity of his home, a portion of which he sold Saturday, but the papers of transfer had not been signed when death struck him.

## IT MAY PROVE TO BE MURDER

**Augustus Stewart Dies Under Suspicious Circumstances.**

**Said to Have Been Killed in the Abdomen—Inquest Will Be Held Tomorrow.**

Deputy Coroner Glazebrook this morning held an autopsy over the remains of Augustus Stewart, a butcher, at the late residence of the deceased, corner of Twenty-fourth and P streets.

He found that Stewart, who died yesterday, came to his death from a rupture of the bladder, which, it is said, resulted from a kick received in a quarrel about a week ago.

A coroner's inquest will be held tomorrow, which may possibly result in the arrest of Mr. Morgan, when Daniel Stewart, another butcher, who, it is alleged, was the person who kicked Stewart.

The quarrel occurred in front of O'Donoghue's house on Thirty-seventh street, originating in a dispute about business matters. It was brought to an end by a kick from O'Donoghue, which landed in Stewart's abdomen.

The latter was taken to his home, where he continued ill until his death yesterday.

## HACKMAN ESKRIDGE FINED.

**His Counsel Charged Persecution, But the Court Failed to See It.**

Another wall of "persecution" from the Dupont Circle hack drivers was heard in the police court yesterday, when Daniel Eskridge, a cabby, was charged by Policemen Brennan with a violation of the police regulations in leaving his vehicle unattended for fifteen minutes.

Capt. Fuller, who appeared as a volunteer counsel in Eskridge's defense, tried to show that since the defendant appeared as a witness against the policeman in a police board trial the latter has been systematically hounding the hackman. The court, however, ruled this line of defense out as irrelevant, and fined the prisoner \$5.

## RUMORS OF SCANDAL.

**Significance of a Resolution Touching the Deep-Water Harbor.**

A resolution was offered in the Senate yesterday by Mr. White of California, and agreed to, calling on the Secretary of War for a report of the action taken by him in relation to a deep-water harbor in southern California. The resolution is the result of rumors that have been in circulation for some time that a great scandal is at the bottom of this matter.

The charge has been made that officials of the Pacific railroads had improperly controlled the action of Government officials in behalf of San Monica, the rival of San Pedro, for the harbor.

Bessemer Supply Company Assigns.

Bessemer, Mich. May 11.—The Bessemer Supply Company, one of the largest general merchandise concerns in the city, closed its doors yesterday. Slow collection is the principal cause of the failure.

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